Public Distribution System (RPDS). For the months of June and July, 1992, a total quantity of 1.66 lakh tonnes per month of foodgrains have been allotted. The State Governments/UT Administrations have supported the initiatives taken by the Central Government. State Governments have agreed to open fair price shops in areas unserved/underserved, issue additional ration cards to population left uncovered, make suitable arrangements to deliver PDS commodities at the door-steps of the fair price shops, construct or hire additional godown space to facilitate storage of PDS commodities in these identified areas. Central Government issues wheat and rice for the RPDS blocks, excluding urban agglomerations, at prices which are Rs. 50/- per quintal lower than the normal Central Issue Price under the PDS. Central Government has also stipulated that the retail price of wheat and rice should not exceed the specially subsidised Central Issue Price by more than 25 paise per kg.

(d) All blocks covered by Drought Prone Area Programme and Integrated Tribal Development Project Schemes in Madhya Pradesh are included in the Scheme. Madhya Pradesh was allotted a quantity of 21,920 tonnes of foodgrains each for the months of June and July, 1992 for distribution in the identified areas.

(e) Madhya Pradesh Government has reported that they have set up Fair Price Shop (FPS) level Vigilance Committees for all FPSs under the Revamped PDS.

(f) The Sarpanch is the ex-officio Chairman of the FPS level Vigilance Committee. This Committee also has a nominee of the Local MLA and a nominee of the Collector, preferably a woman. A certificate from the vigilance committee at the FPS level is necessary for obtaining the permit for the next month's allocation of commodities.

**Racket in supply of foodgrains**

1478. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a well knit racket in food grains supply is operating in the North East States of the country causing large losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken/proposed to be taken by Government against the persons identified in the racket; and

(d) what measures have been taken to remove the loopholes and made the system foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d) Available Reports indicate that foodgrains are being smuggled from the North Eastern States into Bangla Desh. The Central Government has from time to time advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to take all steps to prevent diversion and other mal-practices by using the provisions of Essential Commodities Act etc. The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified.

**सड़कों को चौड़ा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को धन का आवंटन**

@1479. **श्री लक्खी राम अग्रवाल** : क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने, राज्य में विभिन्न कोयला खानों से जुड़ी विभिन्न सड़कों को मजबूत बनाने और चौड़ा करने के उद्देश्य से पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

@पूर्वत तारांकित प्रश्न : 353. 10 जुलाई, 1992 में स्थानांतरित ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने का कोई विचार नहीं रखती है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कोयला मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० नयमगौडा)** : (क) से (ग) मई 1982 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से 202.99 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से सड़कों को चौड़ा और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था । वर्ष 1985 में उनसे अनुमानों का अद्यतन करने के लिए कहा गया था । संशोधित अनुमान मई, 1986 में प्राप्त हुए । राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया था कि इन तथ्यों को देखते हुए कि राज्य की सड़कों को बनाने की जिम्मेदारी प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों की है और यह कि राज्य सरकारें, अपने आंतरिक स्रोतों से निधियां एकत्रित करने के अलावा, संबंधित राज्य में उत्पादित कोयले पर रायल्टी और अन्य लगाए गए नए करों के माध्यम से काफी राजस्व एकत्रित करती है, अतः उन्हें स्वयं सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए इसमें वे सड़कें भी शामिल हैं जो कोयला बैल्ट क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, निधियां एकत्रित करने के प्रयास करने चाहिए ।

**Corruption cases against officers of Coal India Limited**

1480. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the officers working in Coal India Limited against whom the cases of corruption are being conducted; and

(b) whether the cases of corruption have been proved against some of these officers, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b) As on 30-6-92, 691 officers of Coal India Limited were involved in cases of corruption/corrupt practices, under investigation or prosecution/departmental proceedings. The following types of cases involving corruption have resulted in punishment to officers, numbers indicated against each during the period 1-4-90 to 30.6.92:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Irregular Assessment of age/Date of Birth/Employed beyond Superannuation | 4 |
| 2 | Demand of illegal gratification | 2 |
| 3 | Irregularities in release of coal | 2 |
| 4 | Acceptance of Sub-standard material/construction | 13 |
| 5 | Irregularities in purchase of spares. | 9 |
| 6 | Irregular Employment/impersonation/fake employment. | 8 |
| 7 | Alleged bungling in inflating trips of sand transportation | 6 |
| 8 | Irregularities in award of tree plantation work | 3 |
| 9 | Bungling in construction of Dumper repairing shed-cum-service station; | 3 |
| 10 | Others, like irregular payment to suppliers, over reporting of coal prodcion etc. | 6 |
| | TOTAL | 56 |